He is Frederick V. Lauer, a plumber. He was examined briefly by the district attorney and counsel for the defense. No objection was made and Lauer was accepted.

Richard J. Garwood, a street railway foreman was next summoned. One of the questions put to him by District Attorney Penny was:

"Do you believe in the present form of government?"

Garwood replied: "Yes."

Judge Lewis asked Garwood if he would acquit a man if it was clearly proved that he was insane at the time the murder was committed. Mr. Garwood replied that he would. After a few more questions from Judge Lewis, Garwood was accepted.

The third of the panel called to the bar was Joshua Winner, a farmer of North Collins. He was objected to by the defendant and excused.

Henry W. Wendt, a local manufacturer, when called announced that he had formed no definite opinion on the case; his opinion would be governed by the evidence alone. He was sworn in.

Horatio M. Winspear, a farmer, was called.

"Do you believe in capital punishment?" was asked by the district attorney. After some hesitation, the talesman replied: "Well, yes."

The questions asked by Mr. Lewis for the defense of nearly all of the jurors were particularly as to whether or not they were present in the Temple of Music at the times of the crime. Winspear said he was not there, but while the defense were not opposed to his acceptance on the panel, he was challenged by the people.

Opinion Unalterable.

George Kuhn, a baker of Buffalo, born in Germany, but a citizen of this country for twenty-five years, was next called. His opinion of the guilt of the prisoner, he said, was so firmly established that no evidence could change it, and he was excused.

John D. Elliott, a farmer of Grand Island, was opposed to capital punishment and was challenged by the people. He was excused.

Silas Carmen, another farmer, had already made up his mind as to the guilt of the defendant; he could give him a fair trial, however, on the evidence. He was accepted by both sides and sworn in as the fourth juror at 11:04 a. m., less than an hour after the court opened.

Herman B. Tauber, a railroad clerk, was next called, but he had expressed an opinion of the case and he also was excused by the court.

Dennis T. O'Reilly, a life insurance agent for thirty years in Buffalo, had formed an opinion in the case, but had not expressed it to anyone. His opinion could be changed by the evidence. He was excused by the people.

Prisoner Unconcerned.

During the examination of jurors the prisoner sat erect in his chair and gazed straight ahead at the back of his senior counsel. Beyond the rapid blinking of his eyes, he appeared unconcerned. He made no effort at communication with his counsel nor they with him.

Frederick Langby, a railroad section foreman, said he was a believer in capital punishment. He had not formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. He was excused by the prosecution, however.

George Ruehl, a barber of this city, next called, was a believer in capital punishment, he said. Mr. Ruehl is a member of the general assemply from the Buffalo district. He said, in reply to a question from Mr. Lewis as to whether he had talked much about the case: "People have talked more to me about it than I have to them." He had formed no definite opinion, but nevertheless he was excused by the defense.

Wallace A. Butler, a farmer, had formed a definite opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner and said that the evidence would have to be convincing to raise a reasonable doubt in his mind. Judge Lewis accepted Butler as competent, but he was excused by the court.

James S. Stygall, Jr., a plumber, after a brief examination, was accepted, making the fifth juror secured at 11:35.

Frank J. Litz, a clerk, had not formed any opinion. He was confused by the questions of the counsel and made several contradictons. He was excused by the defense.

President McKinley's Host.

John G. Milburn, the host of President McKinley, and at whose home the death of the president occurred, came into the court room at 11:30. There were only four women in the court room—three inside the railing as guests of the court, and one in the spectators' seats.

One by one the government's witnesses had come in, and at 11:30 there were present Assistant Superintendent P. B. Cusick of the police; Dr. Herman Mynter and Dr. M. D. Mann, who attended the president; Dr. James W. Putnam, Doctors Joseph Fowler and Floyd S. Crego, local physicians.

Michael McGloin, a carpenter, was excused by the people because he had expressed an opinion on the case.

William Loter, a farmer, was chosen as the sixth juror at 11:43.

Judge Sherman of the superior court and Judge Hammond of the supreme court of Massachusetts, came into the court room just as Benjamin Lang, a Buffalo grocer, was called. They were introduced to Justice White and were given seats at the clerk's desk.

Judge Titus, for the defense, conducted the examination of Lang. The latter was excused on the ground that he had an interest in a corporation owning property, though he had none in his own right.

An error in the panel list was found when Otto F. Hager, a Buffalo music dealer, was called for examination. Otto F. Hager of Grand Island presented himself instead and was excused.

The next man called was Walter E. Everett, a blacksmith. He was satisfactory to both sides and so was accepted as the seventh juror, just as the bells struck for noon.

Hours of Court Fixed.

After the acceptance of this juror, Judge Lewis addressed the court, saying that inasmuch as both he and his principal associate were aged men and owing to the suddenness of their connection with the case and the fact that they had little time for preparation, he desired the sessions of the court to be as short as possible. He believed the progress of the case would be in no way hindered or delayed by short hours. He suggested that the court convene at 10 a. m. and close at 4 p. m., and that there be an intermission from 12 noon until 2 p. m.

Justice White expressed himself as being agreeable to this arrangement, believing the request to be a reasonable one. He therefore made the hours of the court to conform with Mr. Lewis' request.

"Get My Hat."

Benjamin J. Ralph, a bank cashier, was called to the stand at noon. After the usual questions from counsel on both sides, he was accepted and took the eighth seat in the jury box.

The adjournment of court until 2 o'clock was then announced. The spectators were ordered to keep their seats until the judge, jury and counsel had passed out. At the same time Czolgosz was handcuffed to the deputies and hurried from the courtroom back to the jail. For the first time since he came into the courtroom to-day he spoke to one of his guards.

"Get my hat," he said, and the officer placed it upon his head as he walked out.

ANARCHISTS FREE

Insufficient Evidence Against the Chicago Suspects.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—The nine anarchists who have been under arrest here since the assassination of President McKinley were to-day given their freedom, Judge Chetlain so ordering after the prosecution had admitted that there was no legal evidence against them. Emma Goldman was not a party to the proceedings. Her case is set for hearing to-morrow before magistrate Prindiville, where she, as well as the nine men freed to-day, is charged with conspiracy to murder President McKinley. The cases in the lower court with reference to the men are of course nullified bythe action of Judge Chetlain today. Miss Goldman will also be set at liberty, as Justice Prindiville has agreed to take such action as Judge Chetlain took. Attorney Brown said he would undertake to have Miss Goldman freed today.

When the hearing on the writ of habeas corpus began before Judge Chetlain, Dr. Taylor, the city prosecutor, declared that he could no longer ask that the prisoners be held.

"We have no legal evidence against them," he said. "They were arrested at the request of Buffalo authorities and since their incarceration we have been in constant touch with the eastern police. I was informed this morning that Chief Bull had no evidence against them; and I have also been informed that there is no intention of trying to extradite them; we are therefore willing that the relators be freed."

Attorney Geeting, for the relators, then demanded that, in view of the gravity of the offense which had been charged against his clients, the prosecution be required to state what cause or what suspicions weighed with the police in making the arrest.

Judge Chetlain said that in view of the fact that the prosecution, representing both the city and the state, as well as Buffalo by indirection, had agreed to the liberation of the prisoners, and admitted that there was no evidence against them, that there was no reason for further inquiry into the matter. The court said:

When arrested the charge against the relators was merely a misdemeanor, and they were entitled to bail. The case was one of such moment, however, and the whole nation was demanding of its officers their best efforts and I felt justified in exercising all discretion. The prisoners were therefore remanded without bail for further hearing pending investigation by the police. The president died from the assassin's bullet, and the prisoners this time were remanded without bail at their own request to allow the fullest investigation. Our duty has been done fully, and now I have but to order and do so order, that the prisoners be liberated.

The prisoners had been silent, their faces expressionless, during the proceedings. When the court orered the jail doors opened to them there was not a trace of rejoicing on their faces. The prisoners were led back to jail, where they collected their belongings and then came down stairs, where they met friends and members of their families. For the first time they showed evidences of pleasure. Captain Revere of the police department offered them protection on the way to their homes, but Abram Isaak, the editor of an anarchist paper and looked upon as the leader of local anarchists, refused it. The party then departed in various directions.

Emma Goldman received the news of the liberation of her friends with a laugh.

"I guess they'll have to let me go, now," she said. "It has been shown that the men named as conspirators with me did not conspire; and I fancy they would have trouble trying to show that I conspired all by myself."

Assistant City Prosecutor Owen was asked by counsel for Miss Goldman to bring Miss Goldman's case before Justice Prindiville this afternoon that the defendant might be free to-night. He said he would consider the matter.

Medical Experts Confer.

Immediately after the adjournment of court a meeting of the medical experts was held in the office of District Attorney Penny. The meeting lasted half an hour. Dr. McDonald was the first to leave the room. When asked if it had been decided to call the doctors to the witness stand, he replied:

We all may be asked to testify. The matter rests with the counsel for the defense and the district attorney. Of course we cannot announce or decision as to the mental condition of Czolgosz in advance. It would be unprofessional and disrespectful to these two noble men who have undertaken to uphold the dignity of the law by defending the assassin. But there are very few people who have not formed the proper opinion as to what our verdict will be.

Evidently the general public appreciated the fact that it would practically be impossible to get a glimpse of the scenes within the city hall, for very few persons stood about the entrance when the witnesses and attorneys began to file back into the building after the noon recess. The prisoner was brought in manacled, as before, to two officers and at 2 o'clock Justice White resumed the session.

After the jurors who had already been chosen had arrived and answered to their names the examination of others was resumed.

John Bergnold, a farmer, was called and excused by the people.

Samuel P. Waldo, also a farmer, was called and his prompt answers to the questions brought out the first evidence of interest on the part of the prisoner. He looked up quickly when the reply came clear and emphatic, "I do," to the question: "Do you believe in capital punishment?" Instantly, however, the accused man's eyes were lowered and he continued to gaze at the back of his senior counsel in front of him. Waldo was acceptable to both sides and he was sworn in as the ninth juror.

Andrew J. Smith, a dealer in butter and eggs, of Buffalo, was next called. His answers were satisfactory and he took the tenth chair.

Fined for Non-Appearance.

The first incident out of the ordinary came at this point when the name of Truman D. Keyes, of Collins, was called and he did not respond.

"You will fine Mr. Keyes $25," said the court, and the name of Peter Feidt of Eden was called. He was excused at the request of the district attorney.

Edward S. Hampton, a florist of East Hamburg was excused by the people, and Emil Zacher, a retired police officer was called, but immediately excused because Mr. Titus declared "I don't believe we want a policeman on the jury."

William J. Forsyth, a shoe dealer, was excused because he felt prejudiced against the defendant.

Joachim H. Mertens, another shoe dealer of Buffalo was called. He had formed an opinion but was open to reasonable doubt and was accepted and sworn as the eleventh juror at 2:20 p. m.

Robert J. Adams, a contractor, knew of the case only from reading about it. He had formed an opinion. He was acceptable to both sides and the jury was completed by his being sworn in.

The roll of the jury was then called and found complete.

"Mr. District Attorney," said the court, addressing that gentleman, "I desire to learn, if I can, how long a time you anticipate it will require for you to present the evidence of your case."

"I hope to complete it by to-morrow noon," was the reply.

"And how long will it require for your defense?" Justice White asked Mr. Titus.

"That depends upon the turn affairs take. We are not prepared to say," the lawyer replied.

Prosecution Opens.

Frederick Haller, assistant district attorney, began the presentation for the prosecution at 2:48. He reviewed the assassination of the president, his illness and death. The prosecution would endeavor to prove, he said, that the defendant had been for several days prior to the shooting informed of President McKinley's movement; that he entered the Temple of Music at the Pan-American exposition grounds with a weapon concealed beneath a pocket handkerchief in his hand; that he apepared before the president to shake hands with him and fired the shots that resulted in the death of the chief executive.

While the assistant district attorney was speaking, the court officials were busy nailing up on a blackboard a large map of the Temple of Music in which the crime occurred.

First Witness.

Samuel J. Fields ,a civil engineer, was the first witness. He was chief engineer of the Pan-American exposition and visited the Temple of Music on the day of the crime to take measurements of the position of articles at the time it occurred. The may or ground floor plan of the temple, which was offered in evidence, sowed the position and direction of the aisle in which the president stood and the place each of the receiving party occupied. The flags, draperies and floral decorations were described and the witness told the relative positoins and distances between each. The witness was questioned by the district attorney. His cross-examination by Lawyer Titus was brief, bringing out the fact that the witness had no personal knowledge of the locations occupied by the various persons with the receiving party, but indicated them as he had been told they were placed.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.

It makes life miserable.

Its sufferers eat not because they *want to*, but simply because they *must*.

They know they are irritable and fretful; but they cannot be otherwise.

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, an uneasy feeling of puffy fulness, headache, heartburn and what not.

The effectual remedy, proved by permanent cures of thousands of severe cases, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

HOOD'S PILLS are the best cathartic.

QUESTION OF COALING

Continued From First Page.

tions in the official record of his testimony of Saturday. "There is one omission from Admiral Schley's remarks on the Massachusetts on the day of the bombardment of the Colon which I overheard which I should like to supply," he responded. "It is this: He said when he came aboard that Admiral Sampson would be there on the following day. He made that statement in connection with the remark that he was going in to sink the Colon."

Commander Schroeder was then asked concerning the coal supply of the Massachusetts and when he replied that he had no information on that point he was asked to read the log to secure this information.

Accused of Seeking Delay.

Counsel for Admiral Schley objected, but Assistant Judge Advocate Hanna insisted, saying that Admiral Schley's counsel were merely creating delay by their objections.

"I propose to develop the facts in this case, and technical objections will not avail to prevent," he said.

The purpose of this inquiry was to develop what Messrs. Lemly and Hanna considered an error in Admiral Higginson's testimony. He said that the Massachusetts could not have remained on blockade for more than twelve days and then the vessel would be without coal and powerless to proceed to coal. The objection to the question was not pressed, and upon reading from the log, Commander Schroeder said it showed that the Massachusetts had over 800 tons of coal aboard when it arrived at Santiago.

Mr. Hanna—Assuming that the Massachusetts, on blockade duty, would use thirty to forty tons of coal per day, how long could the Massachusetts have remained on blockade before Santiago with that supply of coal?

The Witness—That would depend entirely upon the nature of the blockade and upon whether we would have to go some distance to replenish the coal supply. By keeping under way at night, as we did up to the 1st of June, of course we used a little more coal than we would have by keeping stationary blockade, as was done afterwards. I do not remember the coal consumption per day. My recollection was that during the stationary blackade the noon signal was to go twenty-five or thirty tons a day.

Mr. Hanna—Assuming it, then, to be thirty or forty tons, how long could the Massachusetts have remained on blockade?

The Witness—At forty tons a day of course she would remain about twenty days, if there was a coal supply at hand so we would not have to go off and get some, and there was coal there at the time on the Merrimac.

Mr. Hanna—Steaming at ten knots about how much coal would the Massachusetts consume on a day's run?

The Witness—That I do not remember.

Mr. Hanna—Assuming that it was fifty tons a day, that would give her a steaming radius of what?

The Witness—My recollection is that we could make four and a half miles per ton of coal. So that would be about 220 miles a day on fifty tons, and I think this probably not far from what was the case.

Mr. Hanna—Allowing, then, sufficient coal on the Massachusetts, with an equipment of 800 tons to reach Key West, how long could she have remained on blockade steaming back and forward as she did from May 29 to June 1?

The Witness—If she used forty tons a day she could have remained twenty days.

He then stated that she could have remained sixteen days and would have had sufficient coal left to reach Key West.

"Assuming the distance to Key West to be 700 miles, what coal would have been necessary?" asked Captain Lemly.

Commander Schroeder—I should think 150 to 175 tons probably would have taken us there. We can always rely upon that because as a rule the engineers keep a little ahead rather than behind their coal account.

When Commander Schroeder left the stand he was requested to return to-morrow and corrrect the official copy of his testimony to-day if necessary. He said he would do so and asked if he could then be excused.

"I desire to make my preparations for returning to Guam," he said. He was told that he could do so.

Navigator of the Texas.

Lieutenant Commander L. C. Heilner, navigator of the Texas during the Spanish war, was next called. He said he had heard no guns fired when the squadron approached Cienfuegos. To his knowledge no effort was made to ascertain whether the Spanish fleet was in the harbor at that point or to destroy Spanish works there, nor had there been any effort to communicate with Cubans on shore until Captain McCalla arrived on the Marblehead.

He told how the fleet had proceeded from Cienfuegos to within twenty miles of Santiago.

"We had," he said, "good weather, a fresh wind and a sea that was moderate to rough." None of the fighting ships had delayed the fleet, but some of the smaller vessels had. The fleet was signalled that the rendezvous would be twenty-five miles due south of Santiago. Commander Hielner said that while the Texas was not in the engagement with the Colon on May 31, he had seen some of the shots from the enemy which had fallen short.

SUMMER TONIC DELICIOUS

Vinol

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

VOEGELI BROS. DRUG CO.

Describes the Battle.

The witness was then asked to describe the battle of July 3 and said:

The Texas had been heading about east when the enemy was seen coming out of Santiago. Lieutenant Bristol, who was officer of the deck at the time, rang to go ahead full speed and put helm hard to starboard to make a turn. When I got on deck he informed me of what had happened and I sent him below and assumed charge of the deck. The captain told me that he had eased their helm until he could find out which way the ships were going and he also rang half speed. I suggested full speed. He said the battery was not ready. I told him it would be ready before the ship was in position to fire, and then he said, "All right," and rang full speed.

When the second of the enemy's ships followed the first to the westward he put the helm hard to starboard. I made several reports to him about the Brooklyn regarding her signals. He said, "Never mind." I also referred to the way I thought the Brooklyn was standing up to fight—very nicely. The captain said: "Oh, crackie! Never mind the Brooklyn, You look out for this ship." The Brooklyn then was about on our port beam. So I said: "All right, captain, I will look at the Brooklyn no more," and I turned my back, looking on the starboard beam at the ships going out. After we sheared around and got to the westward I suggested to give her a little port helm and get closer in, and he did. Right after he gave her this helm he sang out through the sight hole to the men at the wheel and at the engine room indicator to slow, then stop, and I said: "Captain, they will all get away from us." He did not answer me, but immediately stepped back, and then I said: "My lord captain, we are out of the fight."

"Look at the Brooklyn!"

He said: "Look at the Brooklyn!" I turned around, and right ahead of us this big gray ship loomed out of the smoke. For a second I thought my heart was in my mouth. We were steaming with a heavy helm and she steered by us. When I first saw her she was practically ahead of us. That is the first I saw. She sheered off and went to sea, I should say about 2,000 yards, and then on to westward. As soon as the Brooklyn cleared us we rang to go ahead and started up forced draft again. After that we simply followed on as fast as we could on a line that was just inside the line where the Oregon was engaging the ships. Just before this turn of the Brooklyn the Iowa and the Oregon were both close to us on our starboard helm. We continued the chase until the Colon hauled down her flag, when the captain gave the order to stop forced draft.

Captain Lemly—How near was the Brooklyn to the Texas at the time you saw her loom up out of the smoke?

The Witness—I did not make any estimate at the time, but I came to the conclusion later that she was between 100 and 150 yards from us, which was a much longer distance than Captain Philip thought it was.

Captain Lemly—Perhaps I should have asked you in the first place the position of the Brooklyn relative to the Texas just before going into battle.

The Witness—She was almost astern of us. That is because we were headed almost east. She should have borne west by northwest. She was heading for the land, and I thought she was standing pretty nearly on her north course. I did not see at first any indications of turning and I thought she was going right in.

Captain Lemly—Did the Brooklyn give any steam whistle signal to indicate her change of course?

The Witness—That I do not know.

Captain Lemly—Did you hear any?

The Witness—I did not hear any.

Captain Lemly—Do you think you could have heard it if there had been a steam signal?

The Witness—No, sir; we could never have heard it.

Captain Lemly—At what time during the battle of Santiago did you consider that the Texas was in the greatest danger?

Mr. Raynor objected, contending that such opinions were shut out by a previous ruling of the court. Mr. Hanna said there were many minor points on which the court must from time to time ask the opinion of the witnesses. The point was also argued on the one side by Captain Lemly and on the other by Judge Wilson. The court overruled the objection and the question was repeated.

Time of Greatest Danger.

"Looking back," responded the witness, "I know that the time of the greatest danger of the Texas was when the Brooklyn loomed up out of the smoke right ahead of us."

He said in response to questions that he never had sailed with a man who had quicker sight or who handled his ship to better advantage than Captain Philip. He added that the captain had on this occasion given successive orders and that the Texas had backed "until it was dead in the water." He said that on account of this incident two or three minutes had been lost and that fully three miles were lost to the ship. A part of this delay had, however, he said, been caused on account of the fault of the ship's blowers, rendering the vessel slow in getting up steam.

Referring to Commodore Schley's blockade of Santiago harbor, the witness said that during the day the distance was five or six miles out, but that in steaming across the mouth of the harbor at night the distance was gradually increased. On the day when the enemy's ships were discovered the fleet had been closer in. He had, he said, on that day seen three cruisers inside the harbor. Asked if the opportunity was good at that time for observing the enemy's vessels, the witness replied that after the moon set, as it did early in the evening at that time, the darkness was such that the enemy's ships could not have been distinguished at any great distance.

As to Signals.

Commander Heilner was then questioned at considerable length concerning signals. He had, he said, in response to Mr. Raynor's questions, seen the Brooklyn make signals to the Texas on the day of the battle.

Mr. Raynor—"What were they?"

"I do not know what they were. First, I reported a one-flag hoist, which I supposed was "clear ship for action." That was immediately after going on deck."

"How many of those signals do you recollect being made to the Texas?"

"I saw that one. Then shortly after I saw a second signal which was a three-flag hoist, and that is the time I reported to Captain Philip. He said, as I stated before, that I was not to look after the Brooklyn, but the Texas."

"How many signals did the New York make to the Texas on the day of the battle?" asked Mr. Raynor.

"I do not know."

"Did she make any signals to the Texas?"

"I saw signals from the New York, I think, but not at 9 o'clock or 9:30."

"How late?"

"That I don't know. Twelve o'clock or around there. It may have been half-past twelve. I saw the signals in the chase of the Colon."

Objection was made to this line of questioning and the question was withdrawn temporarily. The court took a recess until 2 p. m.

When the court convened at 2 o'clock Mr. Rayner continued his cross-examination of Commander Heilner. He asked him especially concerning the official chart of the battle off Santiago, exhibiting the chart. The witness said he was one of the board of navigators who prepared the chart. He had testified that the Brooklyn was only 150 yards distant when she crossed the course of the Texas, but he stated that according to the chart the distance was about 1,800 feet when the Brooklyn was making her famous loop.

"But," he said, "we are going through a lot of matter here which is worthless."

"Oh, it is worthless, is it?" questioned Mr. Rayner. "According to the map the two vessels were never nearer than within 2,400 feet of each each other."

The witness replied that he considered the map inaccurate.

The Map Inaccurate.

Mr. Hanna interposed to say that if the point intended to be made was that the chart is inaccurate the government would concede at once that this was true.

"It is a great pity you never conceded that before," said Mr. Rayner.

"We never have had the opportunity," responded Captain Lemly.

Mr. Rayner then commented quite vigorously upon the fact that the chart was an official document. After a careful inspection of the map, Commander Heilner revised his statement, saying that the distance was about half a mile, as shown by the chart. He also said that the chart made the Brooklyn go half a mile out to sea in making its loop; that on that point the chart also was not accurate. At the time he said the Texas was going at the rate of about 12 knots an hour.

The witness stated that he had not in his examination-in-chief meant to say that the ship had lost three miles in as many minutes, but that in all that much time had been lost. "I saw a bright smile on your face when I said it," added the witness to Mr. Rayner, "and thought you misunderstood." Thereupon all laughed, the members of the court included.

SAMPSON RELIEVED

Will Soon Cease to Be Navy Yard Commandant.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Rear Admiral Sampson has requested the navy department to relieve him of his present duty as commandant of the Boston navy yard on Oct. 1, on account of the bad condition of his health. Secretary Long has granted the request.

Mrs. McKinley Holds Her Own.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 23.—There was no change in Mrs. McKinley's condition during the night. She continues to bear up very well. Dr. Rixey made this statement at 10 o'clock. At that time preparations were being made to go for a drive. The weather continues favorable for such outdoor exercise as is desirable for Mrs. McKinley to take.

Scare as Aid to Irrigation

New York Sun Special Service

Washington, Sept. 23.—F. H. Newell, hydrographer of the geological survey and an expert on irrigation, has returned to Washington from an extended trip through the arid regions of the west. The chief aim of his visit at this time was, as the guest of Representative Moody of Oregon, to explore the part of that state lying east of the Cascade range with a view to determining the feasibility of diverting the Columbia river and some of its tributaries into basins for irrigating the arid part of the state.

From The Dalles, in the northwestern part of the state, Congressman Moody, with Mr. Newell and Clifford Pinchote, forester of the United States, drove 525 miles, using the horses of the representative for the entir journey. As much as sixty and seventy miles a day was made for a part of the trip, many interesting stops being made that Forester Pinchote might visit the forest reserve and learn its condition relative to increasing the water flow, while Hydrographer Newell also followed up previous work, turning the trip into one of both pleasure and business. It is the opinion of Mr. Newell, though the importance of irrigation failed to impress congress at its last session on account of other large bills forcing themselves before the politicians, that the scare in the west during the season has been the most potent argument possible, and the matter of redeeming the vast area now lying useless on account of lack of water will receive the attention it deserves.

Young Woman Kills Her Father-in-law

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Lena Fair, 20 years old, wife of John Fair, an employe of the Union Pacific shops, shot and killed Michael Fair, her father-in-law, at their home last night. Mrs. Fair gave herself up and is now in jail.

Mrs. Fair declares her father-in-law had threatened to kill her. She says that last evening he choked her and brandished a gun in her face. She broke away and securing her own pistol fired two shots. A loaded gun was found on the dead body of Fair.

THE NEW STORE

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1500 Ladies' Stylish Garments

At 60c on the Dollar.

A tremendous purchase of the entire stock of Ladies' Swell 27 and 42-in. Jackets of the CHICAGO NOVELTY CLOAK and SUIT CO., 145 to 157 Market St. The stock comprises some of the swellest styles of the season. We are going to move the entire stock this week. NOTE THE PRICES:

LOT 1—250 Ladies' 27-inch Coats and 22-inch Jackets, taffeta silk lined throughout, made of all wool Kersey, Cheviot and Venetian cloths, worth $12.50..... **$3.98**

LOT 2—Ladies' 27 and 42-inch all wool Kersey and Chinchilla Cloth Jackets, silk or satin lined, in black, navy and castor. In this lot you will find coats worth to $18..... **$7.50**

LOT 3—Ladies' all-wool Kersey Jackets, 27 and 42 in.; all new, beautiful styles; worth $25... **$11.50**

LOT 4—Ladies' 42-inch Coats, made of finest variety of kersey, lined throughout, and worth to $35.00 ..... **$17.50**

Drug Department

10,000 cakes Castile Soap, special..... **1c**

Kid Gloves

Josephine—a splendid German Kid Glove, Pique seams, Paris Points, made to the New Store's special order, good value at $1.40, all the fall shades, pair **$1.00**

A few odd lots of high grade Kid Gloves, good colors, makes that have been selling at $1.50 and $1.75, to close, pair **69c**

Windsor Ties

Some slightly soiled and some that don't sell fast at regular prices; worth 25c. To close, each..... **5c**

Trimmings

A few remnants, ½ yard in each, of high class embroidered silk all-overs; selling prices up to $7.00 yard. Remnants, each..... **89c**

Cotton Bats

Medicated Cotton Batting—the handsomest and purest ever sold—special sale Tuesday—

Worth 10c.... **7c** Worth 12½c... **9c**

Men's Dept.

600 dozen men's imported full regular made English cashmere wool hose, in black, natural and tan, run of the mill; worth 35c..... **15c**

Wash Goods

German Indigo Blue—32-inch German Indigo Blue Prints, choice styles; worth 12½c yard..... **7½c**

Silks

Peau de Soie and Silk Flannels, in all shades, 85c quality..... **59c**

Dress Goods

Camel's Hair Serges, double width, in a large assortment of dark colors; worth 25c yd. Tuesday, yd **12½c**

Flannels

Fine Outings—Extra nice, soft, fleecy quality, pretty new light styles; usual 10c yard kind..... **6½c**

EVANS, MUNZER, PICKERING & CO.

PREYING ON BANKS

Rural Financiers Are Watching Strangers With Apprehension.

DARING CRACKSMEN AT WORK

Five Country Banks Have Already Suffered and There's No Clue to the Robbers.

Country bankers, doing business in the northwest, are full of apprehension at this time for the safety of their money. A series of bank robberies have been committed during the past week in the four states of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and South Dakota. All have been carefully planned and boldly executed and there are indications that a band is at work in a systematic fashion. Detectives think there must be at least two gangs at work.

The first robbery which attracted the attention of the police authorities was at Hammond, Wis., where the Bank of Hammond was entered by mining through two brick walls. This gave entrance to the vault and there was no trouble then in blowing open the safe. The next night the bank of J. C. Brainerd & Co., at Blooming Prairie, Minn., was robbed. Next, the robbers performed a job at Shellsburg, Iowa and on the very next night a bank at Hardy, Iowa, was attacked. Before any of these robberies were reported a small bank in South Dakota was entered.

The police admit that it might be possible for the same gang to have done the jobs at Hammond, Blooming Prairie, Shellsburg and Hardy, but do not believe that such was the case. According to the police theory, a band of professional safeblowers would hardly be likely to travel together on the train as the leading bank robbers of the country have been "mugged" repeatedly and their photographs are in every rogues' gallery in the country. Their features are familiar to the municipal and railroad police, and they would not be likely to travel in bands by rail.

Still, there would be no difficulty in getting from Hammond, Wis., to Blooming Prairie, Minn., in a day, and if the "gang" is composed of young men not known in this part of the country, they could easily travel about on railway trains without attracting the attention of the officers.

At any rate, there is much alarm among the bankers, and they are taking additional precautions to guard the funds under their care.

Watching for "Reds."

New York, Sept. 23.—Immigration inspectors at the port of New York are exercising a greater degree of vigilance now than formerly, as a result of the general demand for the exclusion of anarchists. While Commissioner Fitchie admits that, under existing laws, he has no authority to exclude immigrants on the ground that they are anarchists, the inspectors are careful in the vising of all papers where there is any reason for supposing the newcomer is seeking entrance contrary to the laws that govern the cases.

Rev. Mr. Todd's Good Work.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Sept. 23.—Rev. J. W. Todd returned from the state Congergational conference Saturday and the Congregational people were much pleased to learn that he had been successful in securing the next annual conference for this city. Preparations will be begun early to entertain the 200 or more delegates who are expected to attend. The conference will meet here Sept. 3.—Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Elmer J. Munger, formerly of this city, but now of Grand Forks, and Miss Francis M. McQuinn of Pembina.—Sheriff Bayer was down from Clay county Saturday with two insane men, one of them a typical wild man from the vicinity of the village of Ulen. The fellow has been roaming about the country there for several days past. A posse was organized which surrounded him in a clump of woods and captured him after an exciting struggle.

"The Babcock Idea."

On the tariff, Mr. Cummins, practically indorsing the Babcock idea, said:

When a combination attempts or attains a practical monopoly in the field embraced and uses or intends to use the unlawful and destructive power thus acquired to arbitrarily fix the price of its products, it becomes the enemy of good government, imperils the peace and good order of society, and inflicts upon the people an injustice against which they ought to and will rebel. It does not seem to

There are 16,000 policemen in London and 9,000 in Paris

IN SMOKING RUINS

Fire Loss at Madison, Minn., Will Foot Up About $60,000.

THE ENGINE FAILED TO WORK

Citizens Could but Look On While the Flames Burned Hotels and Stores.

Madison, Minn., Sept. 23.—Another terrible fire visited this place yesterday morning and caused a loss of about $60,000. The fire broke out in the Merchants hotel, a three-story wooden building, and before the fire was put out the following business places were entirely destroyed:

E. O. Berg's hotel building, town hall, Sandwick's bakery and confectionery, E. O. Sage's saloon, H. L. Hayden's new building under construction, millinery stock of Miss Annie Tweten and building, Farnham & Jacobs' Independent Press office, Halvorson & Skaro's general merchandise store, Dargue & Bro.'s notion store, H. J. Chalmers' photograph gallery and residence, H. A. Johnson's general store, Skjeis' hotel, E. J. Berg's restaurant, J. M. Jones' flour and feed store, Qvale & Swan's department store was badly damaged.

Following is a list of losses and insurance as near as can be learned at this time:

H. L. Hayden, $1,000, no insurance; E. O. Berg's hotel, $4,000, insurance $3,000; A. H. Sanwick's building and stock, $3,500, insurance, $2,700; town hall, $4,000, insurance $1,500; Farnham & Jacobs, $3,100, insurance $1,500; C. A. Farnham $1,800, insurance $1,000; Halverson & Skaro's building, $2,000, insurance $1,000; stock, estimated, $6,000, insurance not known; H. J. Chambers, $1,500, insurance $1,000; Miss Jacobson's millinery stock, all saved; Ekjeis' hotel, $4,000, insurance $2,500; H. A. Larson, $14,000, insurance $11,000; Gale Bros.' meat market, loss $3,500; Qvale & Swann, loss of $5,000 from smoke and water, fully covered by insurance.

There were many minor losses. The fire engine failed to work, and the citizens could do nothing but watch the fire devour the property.

NOTHING NEW TO MOST

He Is Arraigned and Held in $5,000 Bonds.

New York, Sept. 23.—Johann Most, who was arrested last night at a meeting of alleged anarchists in Corona, L. I., was arraigned in court there to-day on the charge of violating the section of the penal code which relates to unlawful assemblages. He and two others of those arrested at the same time were held in $5,000 bonds each for examination Sept. 25. The owner of the hall in which the meeting was held was charged with violating the excise law and keeping a disorderly house.

McKinley Monument Fund.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 23.—A conference will be held here late this afternoon by Senator Hanna, Judge Wm. R. Day and Colonel Myron T. Herrick for the purpose of formulating plans in connection with the raising of the McKinley monument fund. It is understood that a large number of subscriptions toward such a fund have already been received.

LAST CALL

This will be our last call on tan shoes. We've got just 113 pairs Men's Tan shoes, sizes broken, regular prices $3 to $5, that we want to close out to-morrow at, per pair **98c**

Another Bargain:

For a special bargain, for to-morrow only, we will sell 600 pairs Ladies' black cloth, old gold felt lined, common sense house slippers, sizes 3 to 8, at, per pair, **19c**

Not more than two pairs to one customers. None by mail.

Home Trade Shoe Store
219-223 Nicollet